

Fur Trappers were just that  
Some took Indian women as their wives  
on their trapping exploits.

The mountain men were former trappers, who,  
when the fur trade diminished; settled down  
with their wives and children in the mountains  
in the late 1830s & the 1840s.

Fur trapping in Utah started - John Jacob Astor came  
(a German's Astor) in 1811 coming from the NW & lasted to early 1840s  
Stage Coaches were used for more rapid  
transportation from — to 10 May 1869, when the  
Brand new Transcontinental Railroad signalled the  
major demise of



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> Replay

Qwest  
South of

Pioneers of July - Sep 1847

Who Settled, eventually in Timpanogos Valley: <sup>in Heber</sup>

Joseph Stacy Murdock arrived in SL 22 Sep 1847 & <sup>in Timp</sup> Feb 1848

Eunice Sweet " " Heber

Benjamin <sup>Amble</sup> Norris " arrived <sup>Hotel</sup> ~~Heber~~ <sup>Hotel</sup>

Sally Stacy Murdock - she stayed in SL cu @ New House ~~Heber~~ <sup>Hotel</sup>

Nymphus Coridon "

David <sup>Simpson</sup> ~~Hoffaker~~ - Born in Wagon box on Town Sq. SL cu



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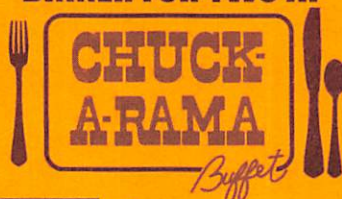
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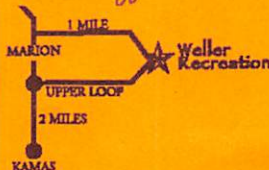
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# The Utah Pioneers = Legacy Did Many Things:

They set New Lofty Standards

They developed a unique Western Culture of People

Self-Reliance	* Ingenuity
Humble	Integrity
* Obedient	* Innovative
Loyal	Did the best they could
Steadfast	
Focused	

Psalms 139  
"Life begins  
@ conception"



Mr. R R Green, MD  
375 E 200 N  
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*Pioneer*

## Great Plains

A vast, semiarid grassland in west central North America, the Great Plains extend from southwest Texas 4,830 km (3,000 mi) north to the MACKENZIE RIVER delta in Canada; their east to west extent is from the border of the Laurentian Highlands and the Central Plains to the ROCKY MOUNTAINS, varying in width from 485 to 1,125 km (300 to 700 mi). Rising well above sea level, the Great Plains begin at an elevation of about 460 m (1,500 ft) in the east and rise gradually to over 1,800 m (about 6,000 ft) in the foothills of the Rockies. The terrain is generally level, although broken in places by buttes, badlands, and small, isolated mountain groups such as the BLACK HILLS of South Dakota. Precipitation, which averages less than 510 mm (20 in) a year, decreases from east to west and from south to north. Most rain occurs in the spring; summers are dry, often with severe wind erosion and occasional, violent thunderstorms. The climate is continental steppe, with strong winds and great temperature variations in winter and summer. The population is relatively sparse; DENVER (1990 pop., 467,610) is the largest city.

Rivers, including the MISSOURI and its tributaries, the ARKANSAS and the RIO GRANDE, rise in the Rocky Mountains and flow east or southeast. Full to flooding in the spring from rain and melted snow, many streams dry to a trickle in the summer. Hydroelectric projects provide power, flood control, and irrigation. The Great Plains were a vast inland sea in the remote past; marine sediments underlie much of the area. Now grass-covered, with scattered trees found only along the streams, it is excellent grazing country, supporting large herds of cattle and sheep on sprawling ranches, some larger than 40,500 ha (100,000 acres). Wheat is grown in the east where farms are large and highly mechanized. Mineral resources include oil, natural gas, coal, iron, helium, and gold.

First inhabited by nomadic Indians, the Great Plains attracted buffalo hunters and ranchers. Permanent settlement came in the last half of the 19th century, spurred by massive immigration and the building of railroads.

Bibliography: Webb, Walter P., *The Great Plains* (1981).